CETTYSBURG.

The Second Battle, on Thursday, July 2.

Official Despatches from Gen. Meade.

Heroic Conduct of the Third and Fifth Army Corps.

The Rebel General Advance Repulsed at All Points.

Generals Paul and Zook Killed and Generals Sickles, Barlow, Craham and Warren Slightly Wounded.

The Rebel General Barksdale, of Mississippi, Killed.

Reported Death of Gen. Longstreet.

The Third Battle, on Friday, July 3.

The Rebels Driven Back Four Miles and the Union Troops Following Them,

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

FIGUAL DESPATORES FROM CEN. MEADE.

mac, eleven o'clock P. M., July 2, which says:-"The enemy attacked me about four o'clock this after

one and after one of the present contents of the war pulsed at all points.

"We have suffered considerably in killed and w mg the former are Brigadier Generale Paul and Zook; "We have taken a large number pri

SECOND DESPATCH.

A later despatch has been received from Major General ade, dated eight o'clock this morning, which says:-"The action commenced again at early daylight upon

"All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. "Prisoners report that Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's force were much injured yesterday, and that many general efficers were killed. General Barksdale, of Mississippi, is dead. His body is within our lines.

"We have thus far about sixteen hu and a small number yet to be started."

THE DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS, July 2, 1868. Major General Reynolds was placing his men when he was fatally wounded, and urging them on to the support of General Ruford. He cried out in his enthusiasm, "For God's nake! forward, my brave hope—forward!" And forward they did go—that iron brigade of old Colonel redish's, which has never failed since the war began

in Wilcox had his horse shot under him at abo the same time, and was severely bruised by the fall.
Brigadier Ganeral Meredith was badly bruised by the
fall of his horse, which was killed. His son, Lieutenant Westward, sid-de-camp to General Meredith, weended in the right arm. General Merenith's br went into the fight 1,880 strong, and came out with only 828. Among the killed, wounded and missing were the

A mong the kines, downing officers:

may we recovers memory.

mpt. John Tickner, Co. E, killed.

mot. Remington. Co. E, wounded in left shoulder.

Lieut. John Beely, Co. H, arm, slightly.

Lieutenant E, Frayn, Co. A, left hand.

Lieutenant H, Prayn, Co. A, left hand.

Lieutenant Mander, Co. E, killed.

Lieutenant Chapman, Co. C, killed.

Lieutenant Chapman, Co. H, wounded.

mann Merchant, Co. H, wounded.

mortally w

aptain Parsons, Co F, wounded.
lou count W. S. Winneger, hilled.
sentenant Lavi Showaiter, Co C, wounded.
sentenant Win. A. Jameson, Co. D, wounded.
soutenant A. F. Lee, Co. D, wounded.
loutenant A. H. Morrison, Co. G, wounded.
loutenant B. B. Daily, Co. B, wounded.
loutenant G. M. Woodward, Adjutant, Aid-

nant S. N. Woodward, Adjural Mercelith, wounded in Major Geo. H. Leggett, we navwers wescome at most Colonel John Callin, sevens Bruce, Co. K. Killed, sent Johnson, Co. A. Rilled, litebart, Co. B, killed, sent Weeks, Co. B, killed, sent Weeks, Co. C. killed. Beans, Co. C. killed. Assume Weeks, Oo. 17, and the same them, to, C, hilled, or enant Compton, Co. D, killed, stemant Estra, Oo. 17, killed, stemant Fatton, Co. E, killed, extensat Gibson, to, E, killed, extensat Gibson, to, E, killed, extensat His, Oo. F, killed, extensat Fulke, Oo. F, killed, extensat Fulke, Oo. H, wounded

structure indicate in the state in the state

General Robinson, suffered badly.

The First brigade was commanded by Brigedier Ger
Faul, who was killed, when Colonel Lennard, of

General Robinson, commanding this division, lest most his staff. He took 2,500 officers and men not the fight, and can report only eight hundred and lesty-six left. They captured General Evans and ten fifteen hundred prisoners, and three fiags. Lieutenant homas, of General Baxter's staff, was killed.

homan, of General Baxtor's staff, was killed with the continuous and t

Licut. Gay, Co. R. wounded.

Major B. P. Faust, slightly.

Licut. C. A. Clark, Co. B., wounded.

Licut. J. Jacobs, Co. F. wounded.

Licut. J. Jacobs, Co. F. wounded.

Licut. J. W. Whiting, Co. E. wounded.

Capt. Quirk, Co. A., missing.

EGGET-BOSTH PERMETLYANIA B.

Licut. Jacob Amsign, Co. A. wounded.

Licut. Jacob Amsign, Co. A. wounded.

Licut. R. C. Chemader, Co. F. weunded.

Capt. E. A. Mass. Co. D. missing.

Lieut. Samuel G. Boone, Co. B., minsing. Eleut. George W. Grant, Co. B., minsing. Lieut. Samuel G. Boone, Co. B., masing. Capt. Geo. I. Echell, Co. I, missing. Capt. Geo. I. Echell, Co. I, missing.

Capt. Geo. I. Schell, Co. I. minsing.

RESTRICT TRESTRICT TRESTRICT MALE REGISTRY.

Capt. John T. Durant, Co. A., wounded.
Capt. Wm. P. Davis, Co. H., wounded.
Lieut. E. J. Yorger, Co. A., missing.
Lieut. J. W., Super, Co. C., missing.
Lieut. C. A. Russell, Co. D., Willed.
Capt. E. L. Clark, Co. B., wounded.
Lieut. J. C. Willisms, Co. D., wounded.
Lieut. J. C. Pastchelder, Co. D., wounded.
Lieut. G. H., French, Co. H., wounded.
Lieut. J. H. Russell, Co. B., missing.
Lieut. J. F. Stoddard, Oo. F. missing.
Lieut. J. B. Sampson, Oo. F. missing.
Lieut. J. B. Sampson, Co. F. missing.
Lieut. J. B. Sampson, Co. F. missing.
Lieut. J. B. Sampson, Co. F. missing.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY. MR. G. W. HOSMER'S DESPATCHES.

which lost us many men, gave us full information of a whereabouts of the enemy's main body, and committ the enemy to the position north of Gettyaburg, or parks led him to believe that we had a greater force in his fru-than we then had, and so made him four to make a sucif considerable movement as would be ne take up a new position in presence of this army. At Ger tysburg all the good roads in this part of the country con are mere byways for the use of the neighb narrow and soon cut up, and thus rendered unfit for the movement of an army. Northward from Gettysburg run roads to Harrisburg, and southward from it run three good roads, the principal and best of which is the Baltimore turnpiks. For any movement towards which run to the south was necessary to the Southern army, and these reads once in our possession the soutient tion of the Southern army became critical; for should Les attempt to retire by any other reads than these, we should have a shorter line to any point on his route, and should have a shorter line to any point on his route, and could consequently hit him wherever we might choose while if he should fight us without these roads and win he would win but little more than a way to get out, and if decisively beaten his defeat would be very disastrous. General Meade, therefore, began from the first to mass his forces in such a manner as would coable him to now these roads to the best advantage. South of the town the country is generally hilly; but there are three hills that deserve especial mention, as they form the points on which our line is drawn—Cemetery hill, in the southern edge of the town; a nameless hill half a mile to the east of Cemetery hill, and Sugar Loaf hill, directly south of open and level, and our men in that position faced directly west from Cemetery hill to the nameless one; we face to the north, and between the latter and Suga there a somewhat irregular Iriangle, and its peculiarity was that, pragitchly, it had so flanks; for in case of ne-cessity the line could have swept around so that the ex-treme right and left would meet on the turnpike. Our treine right and left would meet on the turspike. Our line from Cemetry Hill to the right was on a rocky ridge, very thickly wooded; and here, thing the early part of the day, some defences were constructed under the direction of Generals Williams and Geary, of the Tweifth corps, which was posted at this place. Though many of those who helped to construct these defences thought that they would, like dountiess others, amount to very likele when the fight came, they proved eventually to be of the wirest value. of the utmost value.

FGen. Steinwehr occupied Cemetry Hill, which com

mands the town, while the fight raged on Wednesday and at the close of that day's bettle the remnants of the First and Kleventh corps were posted there and a little down the line to the right and left, and there they remained on Thursday at the commencement of the second battle. On the open country to our left lay the Second and Third corps, and the Fifth was so massed as to fill up the third line. The Sixth was put near to the Fifth when it came

every point that could possibly command a fire was crowned with a battery for, in addition to the guns regularly attach field of fire of the rebel guns opposite our right met that of the rebel guns opposite our left in this enclosed space. and shells exploded every where, and round shot hustled

through the air in every direction.

After what had taken place on Wednesday, and with After what had taken place on Wednesday, and with the knowledge of the force that had come up, there was good reason to believe, and all in camp did believe, that the day would be unhered in with the noise of battle. Day broke in quiet, however, and breakfast was taken at case. Now and then there were little disputes between the enemy's pickets and ours in the streets of the town, for we held part and they part, and sometimes a gun in one of our batteries would send an experimental shell towards the enemy's lines. The enemy's through all this kept marvellously shy with his ar thiery, and did not fire a slight, which it was thought in-dicated that heavy aminuntion was source in the rebet

movements, but it was thought to be clearly made out that he was massing his forces on our extreme In view of this additional preparations were m meet whatever might come in that direction. But

only for a mow, and to the nature of the country that, had the enemy really wished to mass list forces there, he could have done it without making a man visible.

All day more or less picket firing had taken place on our left, and it became pretty sharp between two and three P. M. Some movements were in progress behind this fire, and to develop them General Sickles was ordered to advance with the whole Third corps. This advance brought on the general engagement. Under cover of a fire from the eight brass pieces in bat-Under cover of a fire from the eight brass pieces in bat-tery on the open field, the corps went forward in line of battle, corps and division and brigade colors all in the

nition wagons, and in ten minutes after this extensive duel began the Baltimore turnpike was lined with vehicles in motion towards safer places. All sorts of whaty fellows also improved this opportunity to effect a slight shedaddle, and soen the cotumn of men in motion towards the rear became more considerable than the column of vehicles. When men once begin to go each additional shell that explodes in the air above them makes them want to go faster, and, owing to this peculiar constitution of the human animal, a stampede down the Baltimore read was imminent, when a line of men was established and every fellow disposed to retire was forced to the front.

By this shelling the Cemetry Hill was cleaned. All day it had been occupied by lines of men, and there groups of officers gathered together, inspected the position and canvassed the possibilities. Many man ast upon the graves, leaned against the tembstones, and recounted their various mischances. Orderlies came and west incessantly, for there generals Howard and Steinwohr had their beadquarters. Altogether the City of the Dead was a very lively place; but very soon after the artillery fire became warm, it was descried by all but the generals, whose headque were there, and the men necessary to hold the place.

perate tenacity against a very heavy force, for this advance on our left had developed that the enemy's force were it reality massed here; and when the Third corps too

Hard pressed on its whole line, the Third corps called or support, and at five P. M. the Fifth corps was marche from its position on the Raltimore turnpike, by a little cross road right scross to the little hill just sorth of Sugar Loaf Hill, and want into action on the left of the Third corps. This advance developed still further the intention of the enemy, which was to get around our left flank, and so to get at the Emmetteburg road, and perhaps corps went forward, and before the fire had opened on their front, some fire swept from their left down the line, and the right brigade of the division of regulars was wheeled so as to face that way. No scener had it done so than the fire in front opened, which these came in the

which certainly has in the larger number of instance different fate. Two divisions, which proved to be Anderson's and McLaw's, of Longstreet's corps, were formed for this great attempt, and came forward in their usual magnificent style. They had difficult ground to come over; but on they came, over rocks and through the low wood, until within a fair distance, when they made a rush with all possible yells roared out in one. They did not keep their line very even, but they were scarcely less impetuous as a mass than they would have been in line. They killed men on the crest of the hill, over the crest, and men rallied on those that held their places, and builds were poured into the rebel mass by volleys. Checked, broken beaten back by this one Titanic effort of the Fifth corps

pletely beaten.
In twenty finutes after the heavy fight was over on our left, the hat vestige of daylight was gone, and the moon was so much enveloped in clouds that it was scarce ly possible to see at all. Just in this impenetrable dark was at the post where the Twelfth corps had been placed early in the day, but when the battle became doubtful on our left all of the Twelfth corps but one brigade had been sent over there. The brigade thus left was the Third, of General Geary's division, made up ave New York regiments—the Sixtleth, Seventy eighth. seventh and One Humbed and Forty-ninth, and was com-manded by Brigadier General George S. Greene. Though the force was so slight the command was in worthy hands, and thus our brigade was enabled to hold a line which had previously been occupied by a corps. Gen. Wadsworth sent down a few men from the First corps, and Col. David Iroland, of the One Hundred and Thirty-eventh

read, and compensed them to tage their piaces behind the field works against General Greene's position.

The cosmy advanced to two lines. Our men held their places well, and repulsed at this point four charges, when the enemy gave up all further efforts. Though I recount General Greene's victory thus briefly, the fire on his front was continuous for thirty minutes.

For seven hours without constion the army of the Potomac has been tried by the fire. It has suffered terri-bly, but has besten the enemy in the hardest fight it has

yet seen.

General Meade, once fully aware of the enemy's where General Meads, once fully aware of the enemy's where-abouts, determined to take his own time and mass his forces properly before fighting the great battle, and in that view did not assume an offensive attitude, but mere ly eccupied a position and watched the enemy. Mean-while corps by corps our forces came up, antil by noen to-day we had on the field the whole force with which we fought this battle.

battle should take place, and this afternson some exten-sive movements towards our left were discovered and General Sickles was ordered to advance his whole corps. and was engaged from three till five P. M., and behaves admirably. Though driven back obce, it was railed by

enemy through all this kept marvellowaly shy with his ar thirty, and did not fire a shot, which it was thought in on the left of the Third corps. At that time, as for three hours previously, the camouading was very heavy. Besides the guns in batteries regularly stanched to differ. During all the earlier part of the day very 5 ant corps, we had on the field many batteries of the

circle, shells from the rebel batteries on both our finks made it a hot place

much favored in the rebel tactics, was made by the divisions of McLaws and Anderson. This formed in column of divisions, and was directed against crasped the victory, were repulsed by the Fifth corps. glad enough that the day was over, a sharp musketry

fire suddenly broke out on our right, at a point that had been held by the Twelfth corps; but the greater part of the Twelfth had been withdrawn, and the place was held only by General Green's brigade, which almost alon sed the night attack

Every one is exhausted, and there is great misery for

MR. DAVIDSON'S DESPATCH.

About twelveo'clock skirminhing commenced on our left centre, and was kept up on both sides quite briskly by the sharpsbooters. General Robinson remarked that this was only a foint of the enemy—that he would soon this was only a feint of the enemy—that he would soon appear in force somewhere else. True enough, about four o'clock examonading and shelling commenced moderately on our extreme left, where the Third corps, General Sickles, and Second, General Huncock, were posted, and in the course of an hour increased to the

massed their full force upon our extreme left. General Lee conjectured that our ammunition trains were parked in that quester, and he wished to capture them; but General Meade had taken the precaution to place his old corpe—the gallant Fifth—there in

withstood with frightful loss many successive charges of the enemy's infantry, of many times their numbers, be gan to show signs of weakness, and the Fifth were er making many prisoners. Persons who have never wit-nessed a battle can have no conception of the grandour of the scene. The air was perfectly thick with the bursting shells, and the firing of the musketry filled th space with builets like hallstones in a summer's shower

were most deeperate in their attacks. Brigade after bri gade were marched up against Gens. Sickles' 'and Hancock's columns, with the most demoniac fury, and, hav

received their fire, returning it what interest, while our light batteries moved the enemy down with graps and canister, till the Fifth corps came to their support, and delivered their fire. Then it was that with one magni-ficent, combined enthusiastic charge they dispersed the rebels and drove them back from their designs

mortal wound. Colonel Cross was a native of Lancaster, N. H., but has been much on the Plaine. He settled in Artzona, and was secretary of a silver mining claimed to be elected a delegate in Congress from the Territory. They fought with rifes, and, Cross' paces having gone off first, he stood while Mowry took deliberate aim at him, but fortunately did not hit him. Colonel Cross raised the Fifth New Hampshire regiment at the ever since. He was highly recommended for military Governor of Arizona last winter, but the office was not created. He was wounded by a minie ball in the abnight. He was cheerful to the last with the knowledge of victory to our forces. His body is here and em-balmed, and will be sent to his parente in New England. He was a brave and gallant officer.

Brigadier General Zook, of New York, commanding th second brigade of the same division, is killed. Colonel Roberts, of the One Hundred and Fortieti Pennsylvania Velunteers, is also killed.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. LONGSTREET. Baltimons, July 3, 1863.
The secontionists here have news that General Long street was killed at Gettysburg yesterday. His death has also been reported to headquarters here from the field, but I can trace the story to no reliable source. It is be

lieved, however, by his Southern friends. Stars and Stripes, in accordance with General Schenck' request, issued this morning.

Barmann Toly & Passing The news of General Longstreet's death is partially

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY. The Rebell Driven Four Wiles to the North and West-The Union Troops Following

Them-The Victory Undoubtedly Ours. BATTMORE, July 3, 1863. News from the front up to noon to-day is of

the most favorable character, and great hopes are entertained at headquarters that the rebels BALTIMORE, July 3-10 P. M.

A special messenger from General Meade to General Schenck brings news from Gettysburg up to ore o'clock this afternoon.

General Meade had then driven the rebell four miles north and west from their position of yesterday, and was still following. We have taken one thousand five hundred

prisoners, who are on their way to this city. THE VICTORY IS UNDOUBTEDLY OURS

REPORTS PROM THE BATTLE FIELD. Hapovm, July 3-1 P. M. At ten o'elect this morning our forces epened on about

five thousand rebels who advanced on the feld at day break for the purpose of pillaging our dead, The rebels hantily retrested. The fight thus for hi been the most terribe of the war.

was wounded severely. His right leg was amputated, and he is doing well.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS VIA HAR-

norming by an attack delivered by the enemy upon Gen eral Meade's lines about eight o'clock. At nit ing, however, about eight o'clock, Governor Curtin re who had arrived there from McCall's Ferry, Peach Bot tom and Safe Harbor report a continuous cannonade audi-ble at all these points up to one o'clock this afternoon.

one seems more anxious than Gov. Curtin.

A man who left Geftynburg, under a pass from Gen. Ewell, yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, reports the enemy then in possession of that town in large force

the struggle to-day, very little doubt is entertained that the result in favorable to the Union.

I understand that General Couch has positive inform

of rebel cavalry are reported still hovering not far from the Surquehanna, and picking up what plun-der they can. The telegraph line to Baltimere over the Northern Central Railroad is being reconstructed to-day from both ends of the line. When this is done we may

Two soldiers from Sunquebana.

Two soldiers from Sunquebana county were killed in Camp Curtin this afterneon by lightning.

Chambersburg was evacuated by the rebels on Thumday morning, they going towards Gettsyburg.

Imboden's force evacuated this morning, and were at tacked by Colonel Pierce and forty-two prisoners captured.

ers waiting an opportunity to reach our lines. It is reported that General Sickies was would

THE REBELS ON THE DEFENSIVE. A special despatch to the Bulletin, from Harrisburg,

paign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown between Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

ned at Bridge \$4, on the Northern Central Railroad heard firing in that direction like that of flying artillery whence it is believed that Pleasanton is again at work with his dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession

SHIPPENSBURG AND CHAMBERSBURG EVA CUATED BY THE REBELS.

A prominent citizen of Gettysburg, who left there yes-tardey morotog on a pass tenued by Sen. Evell to go to Heidelburg, met Stewart, Fitzbugh Lee and Wade Hampmoving in the direction of Gettysburg. Their office vania, but was going to remain here until his army was the enemy making no effort to restrain him.

terday the rebels left Chambersburg, taking the road in

the depet and workshops belonging to the railroad. Lou-don is fourteen miles west of Chambersburg. don is fourteen miles west of Chambersurg.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburg yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything goes to show that Lee has his whole army concentrated between Cashtown and Gettysburg.

The train that left Carliste at seven o'clock this morn-

The train that left Carlisie at seven o'cleek the morning brought down twenty-feer rebal descrivers who had come is from the mountains. They knew nothing about the result of the battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was beard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon at different points down the river.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL AND UNION Watermentan, Pa., July 2-Midnight.

General Sedgwick's corps passed York, in the direction of Dover, at four o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy.

The Second army corps moved up from Hanever at

THE ENTIRE REBEL STRENGTH CONCEN

TRATING AT GETTYSBURG. Sucressaum, Pa., July 3—8 P. M.

Captain Wm. H. Boyd resched here last evening with forty two prisoners. Yesterday he went to Fayetteville and out off a portion of Gen. Ewell's rear guard, scattering them in every discri them in every direction. Capt. Boyd did not lose a man command, charged upon seventy five rebel cavalry, cap-turing twenty-two men and thirty three horses. When returning to the main command he was out off by about one hundred and fifty mounted rebels. He had to ahandon his booty, but not his prisoners, and cut his way out. The act was a daring and gallant one.

The Seventh Virginia cavairy arrived in Chambersburg

Generals Lee, Longstreet, Ewell, and other robel gene rale, with their respective commands, are concentrating their forces in the neighborhood of Gettysburg. "finant's Seventy-nine pieces of artiflery passed on the pike from Chambersburg to reinforce Lee yesterday and the day before. All the forces except a guard nave left Green Over one hundred wagons have gone to Gettys

burg, or in that direction.

This town is much changed since the visit of the rebels.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK. CARCHES, Pa., July 5, 1863.

ailing back to night via Mount Holly, six miles south of here. At any rate the enemy at the point stated is more Chambersburg is not burned only the buildings be

onging and adjacent to the railroad are destroyed. ONE OF GEN. MEADE'S COURIERS KILLED.

Occurring, Pa., July 8, 1968
Capt. Roberts, of Philadelphia, who was captured near
Gettysburg and paroled, has arrived here.
He reports that yesterlay, beyond York, a courier from
General Meade to General Couch stopped at a house to

The women in the bouse became alarmed and blew a here to collect the neighbors, when the courier, fearing that the noise would reach the rebels, threatened them if

At this moment the owner of the house arrived, and The courier's despatches were subsequently sent to hal-timore, very feels hip, material of to Harrisburg.

Captain R-berts says that numbers of people in York he rebels, pointing out to them the property of Union citizens and of the government, and showing them the

day aftersoon and just night in the direction of Dover-eight miles north-sent of York. THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAMS.

Wasserows, July 8, 1869. The information received here is that the hartle at flet trabure last tight was extremel; ferce and st. bbors.

which were gallantly met by our triors. renewed. Our army drove the enemy, who in turn drove

flercest probably of the war.

seems to be confirmed by later intelligence.

eg amputated on the field. General Barkedale, of the rebel army, is killed, and his

clock to-day. Rebel mail matter was captured. Among the letters t is reported, is a letter from Jeff. Davis to Lee, saying

se could send him no more troops as Richmond was se MR. J. H. VOSBURG'S LETTER

MIDDULTOWN, Md., June 29, 1863 THE RECEPTION IN MARYLAND—REPECT ON THE TROOPS. In Maryland once more our soldiers feel that their feet are on their native heath, and the smiling faces, kind words highest key of martial enthusiasm. They will fight glo-riously here. Of that there can be no doubt. In Virginia they were somewhat discouraged; for they never expected to win a battle there; but in our Maryland they feel confi-

from Edward's Ferry, through Pooleaville and Jefferson to Middletown, was delightful. The Middletown valley in one of the finest in the world for agricultural purposes

is a place of about one thousand inhabitants, situated near the centre of this fine valley. Not carticularly attractive, externally it will long be remembered by these of our army who had an opportunity to learn semething of the disposition of the inhabitants. With the exception of some half dozen families, the residents are there oughly loyal, and their sentiments are by no means of the passive kind.

outly Eyal and their sontiments are by no means of the passive kind.

OUR GENTING.

Through the whole valley, indeed, our soldiers were greeted with sympathying looks and words, and every effect was made to contribute to their comfort. The wounded from the brittle of South Moutsin last year were brought to Middletown, where the lathes attended them mes assistantly and tenderly. Some robal savely naked through the town on their way to and from Frederick on Saturday, Sanday and Monday last, but their stuy in the village was so short that they did very little damage. They threatened to burn the town on account of its known Unionism.

Section 1. Howard, with several of his staff, attended service at the Lutheran church, and heard an anie discourse from the Rev. Mr. Strobel, late of New York.

York.

BENNY MEMORIES
we shall always retain of Middletown, and many a soldier can say of a kind word heard here.

It will ring in my eas till fide.

GRESHAL STENNEDER FORENS

The division of General Stenneshr has been occurying the Bounsboro Gap, four miles from this place. The inhabitants of Beomsboro and vicinity tell many weeffel stories of their frestment by the rubels. One rebel sed dier, dressed in the uniform of the Union sarw, stationed himself near Boonsboro Gap and robbed every culiars who passed, some of them of considerable amounts. All the good horses in the neighborhood were tiken, and much damage was done.

OUR READING CORRESPONDENCE. READING, Pa., July 1, 1863.

In the "piping times of peace" the citizens of Reading are more or less engaged at this season in preparing to peacefully calebrate the National Day. Not so now, how than Beading. At the present moment most of the citi ty of the town. Columns of men, with drum and fife at

ty of the town. Columns of men, with drum and fife at their head, are constantly marching and courfermarching beating up for recruite, who are not slow in wining. Men from the country are also coming into the city for leading is to be one of the colling in the city for leading is to be one of the colling into the city for leading is to be one of the colling into the city for leading is to be one of the colling into the city for leading in the colling into the city for leading in the colling into the city for leading the colling into the colling into the colling into the machine shope, with which fermy [vanis, in the section of the State specialty, abouted, mingring with the less robust but not less willing citizen in the ranks. Never before was a speciated like the present presented in Reading, and probably the like of it will never occur again. The city has done well in this crim. Every place of business, with the exception of the iron factories working for the givernment, has closed its done in give the citizens a chance to volunteer and repoil the ecomy.

place of business, with the exception of the fron facility working for the government, has closed its forces to the citizens a chance to volunteer and reput the countries of the citizens as the countries of the citizens the fluid has caused independent hable relateling, as in now hoped they will full foul of the Army of the mac. A gentleman arrived here yesterds from the bereburg who passed three times through the w

MR. W. YOUNG'S LETTER.

Your, Pa., July 2, 1843 Stoart's cavalry crossed the purspike about five miles above York, and followed the Dover road to Carlisle His rear guard was pushed by Kilpatrick to within ter miles of Cartisle. Fifteen rebels were captured and Stuart got a bly score.

In a cavalry skirmish near Littlestown yester-day, the Fifth Michigan used the spencer repeat ing rifle for the first time, and in their first fight, killing twenty three rebels and woulding many more. Companies D and 1, on the right, drove in the robel pickets a mile and a half. Chauncey Rathbone, of Company D, was killed, but before he fell made three Company D, was killed but before he fell made three rebels bite the dust. Three others of Company I, were weinded—Jasper Brown in the breast, Abraham Entherfield, leg, and Philander Lewis slightly. The rebels wanted from to the troop to the troop of the state of the killed of the Kilpateck was instructed to keep his communication open with Littlettown, and advanted his column to a point beyond the Berlin cond, but tolyaded, and therefore escaped being out to pieces, as he would have been had Kilpatrick extended his column to the lover roat.

would have been had Kilpatrick extended his origino to the lower road.

Storet may yet find his frent impeded, and he not unable to reach the Comberland valley. He has appared since entering our lines one hindred and fity supply wagons four hindred mules and one bindred and electry prisoners, besides large sumbers of hiroses. But his command has really been weakened by the se-vers usage of his horses in long and rapid marches, and the losses of killed, wounded and prisoners, herefore a hausting his men and reducing them below the fighting standard.

There was heavy firing at Gettynburg penterday

there was heavy frieg at Gettysburg yesterday and last evening, which was renewed this morning, which was renewed this morning, both infantry and artiflery fring was heard by a gentleman who was within seem miles of Gettysburg this morning, and the artiflery fring was heard within ten miles of York at noon to doy.

Your other correspondent one give better information as to what forces were engaged on either side than I sin able to communicate.

Rumpers are prevalent that Gettysburg is in ashes boths; probably arises from the burning of two houses and two harm beyond Gettysburg, caused by the bursting of a shell.

harm toyout Miles are no rebels this side of Cartiele or Cottyshorg and that their varieted bearts of castaring Harristory, Philadelphia and Haltimore concentraty will

Campion, July 2, 1865.

THE NEW YORK TWENTY-SECOND RECT TO THE ROMON OF THE HREALD.

LLOYD ASPINWALL. Colonel Commanding N. Y. Twenty-second regiment

May and June 117,664 So.Al West Tree his drawn off a large share of Business foo the Albany (Mice, in consequence of the superior facilities found there are not mig.